Amnoements, etc., Chie Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.-" No Thoroughfare." W. J. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—" Roughing It." Mrs. John

New FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Alixe." Miss

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Lee and Lotos." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty." George UNION SQUARE THEATER,-" One Hundred Years

WALLACK'S THEATER. - "David Garrick." E. A. St. James Theater.—Burlesque Opera. G. Swayne Buckler.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties.

Susiness Notices.

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To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor, is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of fixturess in mark and durability in use.

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Pre-minently such are those of John Folky, manufacturer of fine
Pre-minently such are those of John Folky, manufacturer of the
cased by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufac-

Gold Pena and Penalis. No. 2 Autor Romes. Their separate by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Polini's Pays from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen over made. Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

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Nigned by the following gentlemen sud over 1,000 others:

Nigned by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

Nigned by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

Nigned by the following following the following following the following follo

J. M. Crane. Cashier Shoe and Lerather Sational Bana.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, MUSEUM BUILDING, SIRTY-FOURTH-ST. AND FIFTH-AVE... NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873. WM. D. RUBERLL, ESQ.—Sir; Included please find answer to you queries relative to the 10 H. P. Baxyen Syram Sham asswer to you queries relative to the 10 H. P. Baxyen Syram Sham as bough of you which I hope will prove satisfactor; to you. I would have any that the Kupine gives entire satisfaction, and or regimeer and machinest. Mr. Van Riper, who was former forenean of the Novelty Iron Works," said laterly forenean of the Novelty Iron Works," said laterly forenean of the will be shown to be suffered to the same saw, both as to amount of work it will perform as the nostoney with which it is poss." It has not cost as more that to each a day to run it, on account of the shavings and refuse wood we have used in connection with coke. It has not cost one dolln'in repair control of the shavings and price list address.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

The Spanish Assembly is opposed to dissolution at present. - Portions of the bill of the Committee of Thirty have been adopted by the French Assembly.

The Charter question was further debated at Albany - The New-Jersey A sembly passed unanimously the bill for a general rail road law. === Important railroad elections were held. There has been no reduction in rents. - A certifi-

cate of the Stock Exchange was forged before the El Pase bonds were sold in Paris. —— The Sons of Maine gave their annual reception. —— Gold, 115, 115g, 115. Thermometer, 15°, 22°, 27°.

An analysis of the vote in the House on the Salary question shows that 62 of the 103 who favored the increase were not reëlected to Congress. That is to say, they had done their work at the rate of compensation originally agreed upon; and they had no immediate prospect of coming back again. They therefore grabbed five thousand more apiece. These men, wise in their day and generation, undoubtedly think that "the happiest time is " now."

Are not the Charter managers rather rapacious of appetite? They have their eyes now on the Police Justices, and have been attempting to have the power of confirming the Mayor's nominations given to the Board of Aldermen. The Supreme Justices have this power of confirmation under the pending bill, and it was so reported to the Assembly, yesterday. If the Custom - house should undertake to reform the Police Justices' Court, to be sure!

Perhaps the universal losses which the Republicans have suffered in the town elections in this State may teach them something worth remembering. What with unblushing and unrebuked corruption in Washington, and avowed intentions in Albany to make a Republican Ring out of the late Reform victory, the people have enough conclusive evidence of the decadence of the grand old party. Town elections are the most familiar expression of popular sentiment; they are, this year, all against the Republicans. If that does n't mean popular disapproval of the doings of the Washington and Custom-house Rings, it does not mean anything at all.

Particulars of factory life in Lowell, given elsewhere, recite some of the changed conditions of that city-conditions, says Judge Cowley, never contemplated by her founders, The manufacturing population is largely made up of Irish and other immigrants, and the peculiar kinds of employment attract disproportionate numbers of women and children. Drunkenness is the most prevalent vice, and rum-shops flourish, while female morality is falling behind the average of the State; but whether these conditions are temporary or permanent, cannot yet be known with cer-

On the ninth page of THE TRIBUNE, to-day, we print a timely letter from Salt Lake City. The failure of Congress to make any provision to carry out the President's desires concerning the reorganization of the Utah the grossest and most unpardonable usurpa- made their nominations of State of-Judiciary, has left the Mormon problem where tion of judicial authority, inspired by parti- ficers to suit the disaffected New-Haven ticularize these would be rather beyond the

this vexed matter, now that immediate cause for misrepresentation has disappeared. Our correspondent makes some practical suggestions for the guidance of future legislation, and these are none the less valuable for being accompanied with an intelligent review of material progress in the Territory of Utah.

House-bunting has only begun with the Spring. Heretofore the inclement weather has prevented the great majority of tenants from seeking new abodes, if not, indeed, from contemplating a change. As a consequence, nothing trustworthy relative to the market could be stated heretofore. The indications now attainable, and summarized elsewhere, point to a dull season. The present high rents in the city and its suburban neighbors will be kept up; very few tenants are disposed to fly the quarters they now have to others which they do not know or like as well. Renewals at last year's rates, except in favorite localities, are general, and there will be little moving on May Day. The article on this subject gives ample explanation of the causes sustaining the present high rents.

The Senate meets in extra session to-day. No legislative business can be transacted; but the admission of new Senators will be in order; and this will bring Messrs. McMillan and Pinchback to the front as claimants from Louisiana. The Senate, therefore, has an opportunity of practically solving the Louisiana riddle by the admission of one of these applicants. McMillan was chosen by a Legislature which a Committee of the Senate has declared to be the best entitled to recognition of any such body in Louisiana. Will the Senate stultify itself by admitting Pinchback, elected by a body which the Senate Committee declares is not a legal Legislature? Or will it confess itself unequal to grappling with the question, and weakly drop the whole subject for the present ?

Possibly, no great harm could come from giving the Military and Naval Cadets an excursion to Washington on the occasion of Inauguration Day. It might be objected that the journey would break in upon the studies of the Cadets; but this, happening only once in four years, is not a serious misfortune. If these lads, however, must be brought to Washington to grace a Presidential holiday, they ought to be treated like human beings. Called out of their beds at 4 a. m. and taken to the Capital, they were ordered into the procession, kept without food all day and exposed to the cold blasts of Winter, and so abused that their jaunt was only an official sort of martyrdom. We hope it will be discovered who is responsible for this shame.

Fighting has begun at last in Louisiana. It was hardly to be expected that the moderation which has characterized the conduct of the McEnery party should continue much longer; though we cannot now see what is to be gained by an armed conflict. So far as we can learn from the dispatches, the militia called out by Gov. McEnery have come into collision with the Kellogg police in New-Orleans. Blood has been shed, and the end is not yet. Congress was warned what would be the consequences of an adjournment without making any attempt to pacify the troubles in Louisiana. The dissolution of Congress, after wasteful debate on less important subjects, has put an end to any hope of a legal adjustment of the difficulty; and the people who believe Kellogg to be a usurper have taken the short cut to his overthrow. The country will hold Congress responsible for this dreadful state of affairs. It is the worst of its many crimes,

JUDICIAL PURIFICATION.

One of the last acts of the House of Repre sentatives of the late Congress was a formal impeachment of Judge Delahay at the bar of the United States Senate. It will devolve upon the new House, which assembles next December, to push to a conclusion the proceedings thus begun. Meanwhile we have the satisfaction of remembering that the XLIId Congress made one slight attempt to punish official misconduct, and, though it shamefully neglected certain scandals of the Federal judiciary which demanded prompt attention, it at least gave us excuse for assuming that in a mild sort of way it rather disliked them than otherwise.

Time was when the character of the United States Courts was held in much more jealous regard than it seems to be now. The spectacle of these Federal Judges accused of serious offenses, and of a Congress dallying with the charges, hesitating whether to pass them over, and driven at last to tardy and imperfect action by the indignation of the press, would once have struck the whole nation with grief and amazement. The last few years, which have witnessed such a general relaxation of official morals, have seen a melancholy change, if not in the character of the judiciary what a reformation backwards we should have, at least in its reputation. It was a severe blow to its good fame when the Supreme Court of the United States was packed in order that it might reverse a decision unpalatable to the Administration; and from that day to this the state of affairs has grown steadily worse. Bad appointments have been made for political reasons, and for similar reasons bad conduct on the bench has been officially condoned. The mischievous errors of Judge Mc-Kean in the Utah cases of 1871 and 1872 should have met with the strongest official disapproval; but he had been driven to them by a President who hardly realized that the laws were of higher obligation than the wishes of the Executive, and Gen. Grant does not forsake his humble servants. What shall we say of the standing of the Federal judiciary now ?

> Judge Durell in New-Orleans is charged by a Senate Committee, without a dissenting voice, of crimes which ought to consign him to lasting infamy. He made himself the instrument of a shocking act of usurpation, overthrowing one State government and setting up another, and did this by a "flagrant 'disregard of his duty" at which the Committee felt obliged to "express their sorrow 'and humiliation." Of his action in respect to the Legislature they say, "Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing "their astonishment that any judge of the United States should thus un-"warrantably have interfered with a "State Government, and know no language "too strong to express their condemnation of "such a proceeding." Here then is a case of

coordinate branches of the Government, and against the law of which Judge Durell was the sworn minister. Certainly it called for immediate impeachment, if there is to be any such thing as punishing injustice on the bench. Congress, however, took no action in the premises, and Judge Durell will disgrace the Federal judiciary for at least the remainder

of the year. Judge Charles T. Sherman of Ohio is proved guilty by his own letters of attempting to extort money for influencing legislation in the interest of brokers. His offense is a very mean and very disgraceful one, and it is established so clearly prima facie that we can see no excuse for postponing his impeachment. The House contented itself nevertheless with a report that his removal seemed to be deserved, and left the responsibility of acting to the Congress which is to meet next Winter, by which time the friends of the incriminated officer probably hope that his chances of escape will be somewhat better.

Judge Delahay is the least distinguished of the three offenders, and perhaps the least criminal. His offenses are drunkenness and malfeasance, and there are rumored charges of corruption also, touching which the particulars have not been disclosed. As he seems to have no political influence, and to have wronged nobody for political reasons, he will probably be dealt with severely in the course of time, unless he should become sober enough during the next nine months to write his

resignation. We ask Republicans now to consider whether the party has done its duty with regard to these judicial scandals. The corruption of the bench was one of the blackest sins of the old Tammany Democracy in New-York, and it was the sin which, more than any other, aroused against them the tardy wrath of the honest public. The great revulsion which swept Barnard, Cardozo, McCunn, and the horde of King referees and receivers out of the New-York courts overtkrew at the same time the political party which sustained them and used them. If the Federal courts are likewise to be degraded, the people will revolt against them also, and the unjust judges will be driven out together with the party which made itself responsible for their misconduct. The Republicans are allpowerful at Washington. The reformation is within their reach. They must be held to a strict account for the performance of their obvious duty, and they may expect to bear the inevitable penalty if they neglect it.

FOSTER'S CASE.

We print on pages 3 and 4 (a part of this morning's extra sheet) the papers which have been laid before the Governor in support of a petition for the commutation of the punishment of William Foster, who now lies under sentence of death for murdering Mr. Putnam with a car-hook some two years ago. It is upon these papers that the Governor has granted reprieve, and it is understood that a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life will speedily follow. These documents form an extraordinary testimonial to the energy and industry of Foster's lawyers, and to the untiring assiduity with which the affection and the pride of his family, once fully enlisted in the case, have triumphed over all obstacles. The legal opinions in his favor are startling, from their number and respectability. The church furnishes some of its most honored names among the suppliants for this forfeited life. But the most astonishing feature of the whole case is the number of reputable and honorable citizens who come forward to give Foster the best of all possible characters. If we should read some of these credentials with entire credulity, we should wish Foster not only instantly released from prison, but, if we could spare such character from the city where it is so needed, we vacancy which occurs, as a model and exemplar of goodness and propriety.

We do not propose to repeat the considerations we have so frequently urged in relation to this case. The weighty responsibility of the life or death of this criminal rests upon the Governor, and we do not wish to aggravate it by any embarrassing appeals. We have only to remark once more that this case throws new light upon the two points we have so often urged, the necessity of greater promptness in the trial of criminals, and the utter inadequacy of the gallows as a means of repression. As we have said before, the execution of Foster would now be deprived of what force it might have exerted if it had followed immediately after his crime. The delay of two years has given time for his friends and relatives to accumulate this enormous quantity of pressure in his favor, and in this they have been aided by the inevitable feeling of sympathy which is sure to spring up sooner or later for any human being confronted with death. Even among men not openly opposed to capital punishment, there is this secret and perhaps unconscious revolt against the strangling of an individual by society. It makes the criminal an object of morbid interest and unwholesome sympathy. It elevates the prerogative of pardon, which is a solecism of law, a confession of the failure of judicial processes, into the most important and wearisome function of the Executive. If the case of Foster shall induce people to think more seriously about these matters, this will justify his having lived more than the testimonials of his friends.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN Now that Congress has adjourned, the Crédit Mobilier people been exonerated, Mr. Pomeroy vindicated, Mr. Caldwell postponed, a feint made on one Judge and two other Judges passed for lack of time, the salaries of Congressmen raised and the President reinaugurated, there should be a lull in politics. But something like an interest in the election which takes place in that State next week, and Connecticut is really quite warm over her

little domestic affairs, which are to be settled

for the current year in April. The Connecticut gubernatorial contest aparms between Hartford and New-Haven, the Republican candidate being the favorite of Hartford, and the Democratic candidate a New-Haven man, and representative, of course, of the New-Haven interest in the Capital question. There is a very bitter feeling against the Republican candidate among the Republicans of New-Haven, and the two organs of the party in that town are in open revolt against him. The Democrats took advantage of the local disturbance, and

shall be in a fair way to learn the truth of that a judge in his official capacity could but they seem more bent on throwing away commit. It was a crime against the rights of the opportunity on their opponents. Nominaprivate persons, against the integrity of the tions for Congress were made, yesterday, by the Democrats in the 1st and IIId Districts; and the proceedings of the conventions, with the character of the nominations, go to show that they have no confidence in themselves and no heart in the fight. In the 1st District (Gen. Hawley's) tour candidates were nominated and declined before they found one who would accept, and the whole as to indicate performance was such that no serious opposition to Gen. Hawley is intended. In the IIId District there was a similar offering and refusal of the nomination by three or four candidates, and a manifest disposition to let Mr. Starkweather walk over the course. In the Hd District the nomination by the Democrats of ex-Gov. English seems to mean business, but even in that strong Democratic district there is such a feeling of apathy that the reëlection of Mr. Kellogg, the present Republican member, is by no means improbable. In the IVth District, Mr. Barnum, the present Democratic member, will doubtless be reclected with but faint opposition.

The general aspect of the State is a determination on the part of both Democrats and Republicans to tempt Providence as much as possible and take all the chances for throwing

way the State. Present appearances indicate the return of the entire Congress delegation—three Republicans and one Democrat-leaving the State ticket in some doubt, though probabilities favor the [Republicans. The only feature in the canvass that has any importance is the reelection of Gen. Hawley, which seems to be assured. He has made an excellent record in the present Congress, and there is good sense as well as discretion in the action of the Democrats in his district, in making only a feint of opposition to his election. Messrs. Starkweather and Kellogg are strong in their respective districts, from having been watchful of the interests of their constituents, and, though their party is not in absolute need of them, no great damage will be done by returning them. Mr. Barnum holds his seat at his pleasure.

The campaign promised to be very lively on account of the divisions among the Republicans, but the Democratic nominations so far show very little disposition to take advantage of the situation.

HOPE FOR NEW-JERSEY.

In passing a bill for a General Railroad law, yesterday, the New-Jersey Assembly took the most effective means for overthrowing the monopoly which has so long burdened and bound that State. Early in the present session THE TRIBUNE urged such action not only as the thorough remedy against the railroad oppression of an alien corporation, but, on general principles, as the sound way of treating the railroad problem. The Air Line bill seemed an immediate though partial relief; and, in default of something better, we heartily supported it. But it is immeasurably better to give any section which needs a railroad, and is willing to build it, the opportunity to do so, than to convulse the Legislature continually by struggles for special charters, and keep Senators trembling in the wind between their duty to their constituents and their obligations to

a Pennsylvania corporation. We hail, therefore, the vote yesterday in the Assembly as a proof that the agitation of the past few weeks has been most beneficial, that the people are thoroughly in earnest, and that a consciousness of the fact has at last penetrated the dullest brain in the State Capitol. Never before, we venture to say, was there such a vote in New-Jersey, and we congratulate the State on so gratifying an event. If the Senate in defiantly resisting the wishes of the people on the Air this surprising reaction in the Assembly, then object to being so haunted. should send him to Congress for the next | the Air Line bill has, in its very defeat, accome from its passage. Let the people follow up the advantage which they have thus gained. The General Law as it now stands is said to be all that could be desired. It allows any corporation which has the money and is willing to enter under the necessary liabilities to the State, to build a road anywhere. That is what New-Jersey wants above all else. What the friends of that bill must must see to now is that no subtle amendments be added that render it impracticable. The people are on the road to relief. Let there be no skip now through false movements or feints for

surrender from the enemy. While the Assembly was making this record for itself, yesterday, a ridiculous scene was performed in the Senate. A few Senators, alarmed by the public disapproval of their votes in favor of monopoly, sought to wreak their vengeance upon two correspondents who have faithfully chronicled their course. Is it not time that people who, by whatever chance, have attained seats in the Senate of a State, should stop playing the baby?

ENGLISH ECONOMIES. The "Coal Famine" of England is already

of wide effect upon her industries. Some

details of the embarrassment affecting various branches of trade, are given elsewhere. A small margin of difference in cost of a manufacture is frequently sufficient to decide its fate, where competition is active. While the high price of English coal lasts, our manufacturers of goods hitherto subjected to keen competition from abroad, have the finest chance that has ever been offered to them to seize the channels of domestic trade, and to some extent of foreign. Once fairly established thus, they will find little difficulty in permanently holding their positions. But now is the time for the most strenuous efforts. Let the Spring Manufacture be as large, as varied, and as liberally onered as the "Spring Importations" which our advertising columns so abundantly New-Hampshire is trying in vain to work up describe. There are certain large branches of industry-like, for instance, the iron manufacture-that only require prompt enterprise in producing abundantly and selling cheaply, to make competing importations a thing of the past. But it must be now or never.

England is moving rapidly to fill the gap in pears so far to be merely a local passage at her industries, and depends chiefly upon the very means by which we have been able in a variety of instances to compete successfully with her cheap labor. We find abundant evidence in the technical and mercantile newspapers, as well as from correspondence, of an unusual effort to supplement the deficiency by improved methods and economical devices in manufacture. Many processes which have long been in use on the Continent are now suddenly adopted in England, and some American labor-saving inventions have quite recently found favor there. To par-

Armstrong in a recent lecture before the Newcastle Mining and Engineering Institute, which show how widespread are these endeavors. He suggests the adoption of methods such as are the custom with us, for heating dwellings; substituting hot water or steam for the open grate which now gives the rooms of an English dwelling-house such a peculiar, homelike charm. He is so shockingly utilitarian as to insist upon a stove for cooking or heating purposes, to stand out in a room, instead of the grand old fire-places. Is n't this descerating Albion's hearth ? Could economy further go ! In his own manufacturing establishments he has introduced an improved, American kind of steam engines in place of the English engines with the old style of cut-offs, and he estimates that already the saving he has thus effected makes up to him all the present extra cost of

There is a final suggestion made by the Knight of Rifled Cannon, that deserves consideration and trial here quite as much as in England. He points out that while in all other great industrial operations machinery leads the way, in the mine the work is yet done by human hands unaided except by the pick and shovel. The ingenious methods which have tunneled the Alps, if applied in a coal mine would go far to counterbalance the present miners' strike for shorter hours, and would essentially cheapen the product. He declares that a machine driven by compressed air, traveling along the face of the coal, could work effectively either by slotting, by sawing, or by scooping. Cannot our Pennsylvania people take the hint? Our mechanical engineers have had successful experience with such machines in the Hoosac tunnel, and there can be no radical difficulty in the way. If it be true that our coal interests are in the hands of a monopoly, it is at least certain that there is capital enough behind it to stand the expense of introducing such a system. This might give us cheaper coal. It would be quite certain to diminish loss of life in mines. More fatal accidents occur from the fall of the roof or of coal upon miners, than in all other dangers to which they are subjected. But the mine-owners would be very careful to provide against similar accidents which might crush a costly machine.

OF FOUR GHOSTS.

Mankind has a weakness for specters. If we are to credit human testimony at all, a great mass of supernatural narrative still tests our skepticism, even with the largest allowances for ocular delusions, infirm credulity, and our propensity to see what we expect to see and what others profess to have seen. The earliest legends and traditions are full of these mysterious visitors, gliding through the twilight of history and peopling the pages of poetry and romance. In Hamlet and in many other of Shakespeare's plays, the ghosts come in as regular dramatis persona, and so much as a matter of course that their coming at all does not seem in the least miraculous. This is because, up to a recent period, nobody questioned the existence of ghosts. The age, though it is a little more skeptical, has its specters still, and still our houses and highways are haunted. Of four recent ghosts we have lately seen newspaper accounts.

Number One walked all in white in the pleasant village of Rowley, Mass., with bloodred hands, from which it was deduced that it was the ghost of a manslaughterer who was long ago hung, or deserved to be. If so, the Rowley specter has experienced a change of heart, for he is always seen in the first gray dawn shoveling snow from the sidewalks-a most considerate and useful spirit-that is, if the snow actually disappears before his implement-a point upon which we are not informed. In some of our towns and cities, if he really could clear the way for early pedestrians, he would have been this Winter a prodigious Line bill has overreached itself and caused friend to the lazy; nor should we ourselves

Number Two is a woman, but at the same complished a result far better than could have | time of the hair-erecting and marrow-congealing sort. She travels by rail. She haunts the fireman and she distracts the engineer of the locomotive "Von "Moltke" on the Binghamton Railway, journeying, against all the rules of the Company, upon the tender, and without prepaying her fare. The incredulous conductor, upon hearing of this dead-head (in a double sense such), determined to investigate for himself. The train stopped at a water tank to replenish the boiler, and there was the she-ghost sitting still upon the tender, and uttering the following words: "Now, Billy, I've got you!" The fireman was about ungallantly to smite the woman with a chain, when the conductor came up and told him not to strike a woman but to grasp and hold her-one of the neatest and most pleasant pieces of advice possible under any circumstances. Then the specter vanished-" melted "into thin air," as the reporter poetically and originally observes. The fireman has met the same ghost since in Syracuse, when and where she told him in sepulchral accents that 'whisky would be the death of him"-which we think exceedingly probable. What else she told him he refuses to disclose; but it must have been something awful. Lately, just as the engine was going out of the yard, the ghost appeared again; and the engineer was so frightened that he declined to make his regular trip, and, going home, probably took something hot and went to bed.

Number Three, if a ghost at all, is one interested in the Common School System of Massachusetts. It is attached to a Newburyport (Mass.) seminary, ungallantly scares the school-marm, and takes a mean advantage of juvenile timidity. It raps. It stops the clock. It moves maps and rustles papers. Being specially requested to appear, it became visible in "a light of a peculiar bluish color." Committees appointed to investigate are divided in opinion, and make majority and minority reports. The former contemptuously regard the whole matter as a delusion. But there is a third committee-man who inclines to the supernatural side of the question. Seven persons have watched all night in the building. and have heard and seen enough to scare them out of their wits. Meanwhile the City Marshal, who has been investigating in a quiet way, will soon give us a common-sense explanation of the matter, and we trust will calm the Newburyport perturbations.

Number Four is an electrical and telegraphic ghost in Dubuque, Iowa. A young man intending to go into the business of telegraphing purchased a pair of repeating instruments, with batteries and other apparatus, which he set up with a connecting wire in his room. To his great astonishment the instruments began to work of their own accord, "with a systematic and rhythmic cadence about the clicks of the armature, analogous to those heard "in the ordinary telegraph office." The ghost operated very quickly, but being requested to Judiciary, has left the most serious political structure of the most serious political

clicks spelled "Edward Keats of Baltimore," For many succeeding days the instruments have continued to work without contact. A printing machine was procured, and the ghost announced in Roman letters that he was "Edward Keats of Baltimore, as "operator on the National line." He has since telegraphed a number of "communications "which cannot with propriety be given to the "public;" and it turns out that he is assisted by a female shade named "Ettie Baker, late daughter of Judge Baker of Geneva, III."

We are living in an extraordinary time, The ghosts that squeaked and gibbered in the Roman streets were nothing to these modern wonders. The fact is, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of is our philosophy. Bless the memory of Shake. speare, for transmitting to us this easy soin-

DEUTERONOMY XXIX., 29.

The Darwinian hypothesis takes credibilite from the familiar tendency of men to de things backward. Long lines of crabs, doubtless, must be counted among the ancestors of the race. This inherited bias puts on some times the form of moral indirection, and sometimes that of intellectual retrogression, With notable examples of the spiritual inversion, our columns have of late been over-full To a striking instance of the mental retroduction, an official report calls public attention.

City Inspector Janes, being instructed to examine the air of the public school-rooms informs the Board of Health that, exactly speaking, he found no such fluid therein That subtle sum of oxygen and nitrogen, of which the human lungs require at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet each minute never passes the school-room door. Instead exists a recking atmosphere therein; carbonic acid usurps the place of life-sustaining oxygen. Dr. Parkes reckons the extreme permissible rate of impurity at six parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air. Analysis of the atmosphere of the several schools showed the best of them to contain over fourteen parts of the deadly gas, and the most of them over twenty-eight parts. Children breathe this corruption six hours a day for months together, And the world pretends an occasional astonishment at the rate of mortality among them.

It is a popular legend that the American common school is our national ark of safety, on which no profane hand may be laid. We do not propose to assail the venerable nonsense of its system of instruction. Our accusation goes farther back, and touches the guilty parents who demand of their children that they shall learn, and, with criminal carelessness. make that action impossible. For learning demands a quick, communicative mind in the the teacher, and a quick, apprehensive mind in the pupil. But it is a familiar fact that bad air, poisoning the blood, lays an invisible finger upon the pulpy cushions of the brain to paralyze them. Thought ceases. A dull mechanical capacity to memorize words alone remains. And this acquirement is the whole result of the student's months and months of patient and honest plodding. But the real value of instruction is the teaching the child to think, which wisdom, if he first seek, all other knowledge shall be added unto him.

Since, however, he cannot think if his physical conditions are wrong, it is plain that any race not descended from the crabs would have secured wholesome school-houses and sound bodies, before it attempted to teach even the multiplication table. An odd instance of the necessity of man to go backward in his effort to teach what most concerns him, is the fact that Copernicus announced the true planetary system a hundred years before Harvey declared the circulation of the blood. And doubtless half of our grammar-school teachers would come out triumphant from a bout with conic sections, who would be hopelessly floored by twelve questions from an

elementary physiology. Armies of stupid, sickly, and lazy scholars,

and years of time worse than wasted, ought to be a sum total sufficiently startline to frighten parents and social philosophers into an immediate reformation of the schoolhouses. But there is a more appalling sequence. The public schools of a great city are, to-day, hot-beds of vice. Babies go to them, and boys and girls who are almost men and women. In ten thousand of these there shall not be found ten who have been purely taught the marvelous mysteries of their bodies. Alas! there shall hardly be found ten who have not arrived at coarse and evil surmises, or partial and harmful discovery thereof. With the anterior brain stupefied by bad air, with the posterior brain tingling with its undue pressure frem bad blood, with no healthful relief of hard study and free exercise in a pure atmosphere, stealing from one another a guilty knowledge which ought to have been the free and innocent gift of mother love, whither must the thoughts of these boys and girls tend? Their poisoned blood will some day have its bad satisfaction of drink and sensuality. Their poisoned minds will find and take the only answer to their demands. The wonder is not that the poorer classes afflict society with drunkards and debauchees. It is rather that so many of them overcome the tendencies of their blood and the traditions of their schooldays, and live clean and honest lives. The remedy lies with mothers. When the

permit themselves to bear children they give bonds to Heaven for the children's souls. B is their solemn duty, as it should be their fine privilege, to teach their little ones the religion of the body, even before they attempt to expound the subtler obligations of the spirit. That ignorance which is called the protector of innocence is its deadliest foe. I only the mothers who read this appeal would demand wholesome school-rooms, we should have them within a month. If they would in sure their children's purity by loving confidence and warning, there need be no risk to the in their inevitable daily contact with the base The healthy brain will not delight in grow ness. The pure soul in the pure body will grow to full stature in pure air. And then our common schools will be, indeed, the bulwark of liberty and not the cradle of license.

There will be pleasure felt in quarters not greatly given to rejoicing over Wall-st. victories or defeat at the announcement that Mr. A. B. Steckwell. President of the Pacific Mail Company, emerge from his difficulties with large means still at his command. The day on which his enemies rejoiced over his downfall was really the best day of his life for him. He manfully mes obligations which it is the habit of operators to shirk, and how estly and honorably discharged every debt however incurred, that could be fairly brought against him. But we trust that the investigation into the affairs of Pacific Mail, which he been lost sight of in this Wall-st. flurry, will ad now be forgotten. THE TRIBUNE demanded it is the first place entirely without reference to Wall & interests, and only regrets that the demand should the new Congress meets. At any rate, we ical mischief. It was one of the worst crimes sugarity they might have carried the State. a general nature referred to by Sir William kindly complied; and it was found that the communications it have precipitated a narry in the state. It was one of the worst crimes sugarity they might have carried the State. It was one of the worst crimes sugarity they might have carried the State.